ſtantiam duorum digitorum, & inde demittebatur; ita ut toto ſuo deſcenſu deſcriberet arcum duorum digitorum, totaque oſcillatione prima, ex deſcenſu & aſcenſu ſubſequente compoſita, arcum digitorum fere quatuor: idem oſcillationibus 164 amiſit octavam motus ſui partem, ſic ut ultimo ſuo aſcenſu deſcriberet arcum digiti unius cum tribus partibus quartis digiti. Si primo deſcenſu deſcripſit arcum digitorum quatuor, amiſit octavam motus partem oſcillationibus 121; ita ut aſcenſu ultimo deſcribaret arcum digitorum $3\frac{1}{2}$. Si primo deſcenſu deſcripſit arcum digitorum octo, ſexdecim, triginta duorum vel ſexaginta quatuor, amiſit octavam motus partem oſcillationibus 69, $35\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{2}{3}$ reſpective. Igitur differentia inter arcus deſcenſu primo & aſcenſu ultimo deſcriptos, erat in caſu primo, ſecundo, tertio, quarto, quinto, ſexto, digitorum $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8 reſpective. Dividantur eæ differentiæ per numerum oſcillationum in caſu unoquoque; & in oſcillatione una mediocri, qua arcus digitorum $3\frac{3}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 30, 60, 120 deſcriptus fuit, differentia arcuum deſcenſu & ſubſequente aſcenſu deſcriptorum, erit $\frac{1}{656}$, $\frac{1}{242}$, $\frac{1}{69}$, $\frac{4}{71}$, $\frac{8}{37}$, $\frac{24}{29}$ partes digiti reſpective. Hæ autem in majoribus oſcillationibus ſunt in duplicata ratione arcuum deſcriptorum quam proxime; in minoribus vero paulo majores quam in ea ratione, & propterea (per Corol. 2. Prop. xxxi. Libri hujus) reſiſtentia Globi, ubi celerius movetur, eſt in duplicata ratione velocitatis quamproxime; ubi tardius, paulo major quam in ea ratione: omnino ut in Corollariis Propoſitionis xxxii. demonſtratum eſt.

Deſignet jam V velocitatem maximam in oſcillatione quavis, ſintque A, B, C quantitates datæ, & fingamus quod differentia arcuum ſit $AV + BV^{\frac{3}{2}} + CV^{2}$. Et cum velocitates maximæ in prædictis ſex Caſibus, ſint ut arcuum dimidiorum $1\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 30, 60 chordæ, atque adeo ut arcus ipſi quamproxime, hoc eſt ut numeri $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16: ſcribamus in Caſu ſecundo quarto & ſexto numeros 1, 4, & 16 pro V; & prodibit arcuum differentia $\frac{1}{242}$ æqualis $A + B + C$ in Caſu ſecundo; & $\frac{2}{35\frac{1}{2}}$ æqualis $4A + 8B + 16C$ in